- i) locally administering an antigen-releasing agent to a solid tumor in the patient, whereby a tumor antigen is released from cells of the tumor;
- iia) locally administering to the tumor a leukocyte attractant, whereby leukocytes are induced to infiltrate the tumor; and
- iib) locally administering to the tumor interferon-gamma (IFN-g) and a second type 1 inflammatory response- (IR1-)promoting agent, whereby a type 1 inflammatory response is induced in the tumor and tumor cell death is induced.
- 66. (Amended) A method of inducing tumor cell death in a human patient, the method comprising
 - i) supplementing the patient's nutrition with a nutrient selected from the group consisting of a vitamin and a mineral;
 - ii) locally administering an antigen-releasing agent to a solid tumor in the patient, whereby a tumor antigen is released from cells of the tumor;

thereafter

- iiia) locally administering to the tumor a leukocyte attractant, whereby leukocytes are induced to infiltrate the tumor; and
- iiib) locally administering to the tumor interferon-gamma (IFN-g) and a second type 1 inflammatory response- (IR1-)promoting agent, whereby a type 1 inflammatory response is induced in the tumor;

thereafter

- iv) sustaining the type 1 inflammatory response by
 - iva) locally administering to the tumor a type 1 lymphocyte attractant,
 - ivb) locally administering autologous leukocytes to the tumor, or
 - ivc) both iva) and ivb);

and thereafter

 v) administering a memory cell-inducing agent to the patient after inducing the type 1 inflammatory response, whereby production of anti-tumor type 1 immune memory cells is enhanced and tumor cell death is induced.





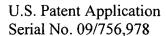
Clean Copy of Claims, as Amended in the Preliminary Amendment Responding to the Final Office Action Dated 3 July 2002

1. (Amended) A method of inducing tumor cell death in a human patient, the method comprising

- i) locally administering an antigen-releasing agent to a solid tumor in the patient, whereby a tumor antigen is released from cells of the tumor;
- iia) locally administering to the tumor a leukocyte attractant, whereby leukocytes are induced to infiltrate the tumor; and
- iib) locally administering to the tumor interferon-gamma (IFN-g) and a second type 1 inflammatory response- (IR1-)promoting agent, whereby a type 1 inflammatory response is induced in the tumor and tumor cell death is induced.
- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigen-releasing agent is a tumor debulking agent.
- 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigen-releasing agent comprises an agent selected from the group consisting of a proteolytic enzyme, an apoptosis-inducing agent, electrical current, a strong acid, and a strong base.
- 4. The method of claim 3, wherein the antigen-releasing agent comprises a proteolytic enzyme selected from the group consisting of trypsin, chymotrypsin, pepsin, and collagenase.
- 5. The method of claim 3, wherein the antigen-releasing agent comprises only one proteolytic enzyme.

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- 6. The method of claim 3, wherein the antigen-releasing agent comprises at least two proteolytic enzymes.
- 7. The method of claim 3, wherein the antigen-releasing agent comprises an alkylphospholipid.
- 8. The method of claim 7, wherein the alkylphospholipid is an alkylphosphocholine.
- 9. The method of claim 7, wherein the alkylphosphocholine is selected from the group consisting of hexadecylphosphocholine and edelfosine.
- 10. The method of claim 3, wherein the antigen-releasing agent is electrical current delivered by way of electrodes inserted into the tumor.
- 11. The method of claim 3, wherein the antigen-releasing agent comprises a strong acid selected from the group consisting of concentrated hydrochloric acid and concentrated sulfuric acid.
- 12. The method of claim 3, wherein the antigen-releasing agent comprises a strong base selected from the group consisting of concentrated sodium hydroxide and concentrated potassium hydroxide.
- 13. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigen-releasing agent is administered to the tumor at least two hours before administering the leukocyte attractant to the tumor.
- 14. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigen-releasing agent and the leukocyte attractant are co-administered to the tumor.



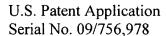
- 15. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigen-releasing agent is administered to the tumor at least two hours before administering IFN-g to the tumor.
- 16. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigen-releasing agent and the IFN-g are co-administered to the tumor.
- 17. The method of claim 1, wherein the leukocyte attractant comprises a monocyte attractant.
- 218. The method of claim 17, wherein the monocyte attractant is selected from the group consisting of MCP-1, MCP-2, MCP-3, and MCP-4.
- 19. The method of claim 1, wherein the leukocyte attractant comprises a T cell attractant.
- 20. The method of claim 19, wherein the T cell attractant is selected from the group consisting of RANTES, IP-10, and Mig.
- 21. The method of claim 1, wherein the leukocyte attractant comprises a granulocyte attractant.
- 22. The method of claim 21, wherein the granulocyte attractant is selected from the group consisting of interleukin-8, granular component P-2, growth-related oncogen-1, growth-related oncogen-2, growth-related oncogen-3, neutrophil activated protein, and neurotactin.
- 23. The method of claim 21, wherein the granulocyte attractant is a eosinophil attractant.



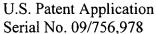
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- 24. The method of claim 23, wherein the eosinophil attractant is eotaxin.
- 25. The method of claim 1, wherein the leukocyte attractant is co-administered with at least one of IFN-g and the second IR1-promoting agent.
- 26. The method of claim 1, wherein the leukocyte attractant and at least one of IFN-g and the second IR1-promoting agent are administered not more than two hours apart.
- 27. The method of claim 1, wherein the leukocyte attractant and at least one of IFN-g and the second IR1-promoting agent are administered more than two hours apart.
- 28. The method of claim 1, wherein the leukocyte attractant and at least one of IFN-g and the second IR1-promoting agent are co-administered.
- 29. The method of claim 1, wherein the second IR1-promoting agent is selected from the group consisting of interleukin-2 (IL-2), interleukin-12 (IL-12), tumor necrosis factoralpha (TNF-a), and tumor necrosis factor-beta (TNF-b).
- 30. The method of claim 29, wherein the second IR1-promoting agent comprises IL-2.
- 31. The method of claim 29, wherein the second IR1-promoting agent comprises TNF-b.
- 32. The method of claim 29, wherein the second IR1-promoting agent comprises both IL-2 and TNF-b.





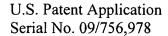
- 33. The method of claim 1, wherein multiple aliquots of each of IFN-g and the second IR1-promoting agent are administered to the patient, and wherein at least 48 hours elapse between aliquots.
- 34. The method of claim 1, wherein IFN-g and the second IR1-promoting agent are co-administered.
- 35. The method of claim 1, wherein IFN-g and the second IR1-promoting agent are separately administered not more than two hours apart.
- 36. The method of claim 1, wherein IFN-g and the second IR1-promoting agent are separately administered more than two hours apart.
 - 37. The method of claim 1, further comprising
 - iii) locally administering to the tumor a type 1 lymphocyte attractant in order to sustain the type 1 inflammatory response.
- 38. The method of claim 37, wherein the type 1 lymphocyte attractant is selected from the group consisting of RANTES, IP-10, and Mig.
- 39. The method of claim 37, wherein the type 1 lymphocyte attractant comprises IP-10 and Mig.
 - 40. The method of claim 37, further comprising
 - iv) sustaining the type 1 inflammatory response by locally administering autologous leukocytes to the tumor.





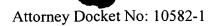
- 41. The method of claim 37, further comprising
- iv) administering a memory cell-inducing agent to the patient after inducing the type 1 inflammatory response, whereby production of anti-tumor type 1 immune memory cells is enhanced.
 - 42. The method of claim 41, further comprising
- v) supplementing the patient's nutrition with a nutrient selected from the group consisting of a vitamin and a mineral.
 - 43. The method of claim 37, further comprising
- iv) supplementing the patient's nutrition with a nutrient selected from the group consisting of a vitamin and a mineral.
 - 44. The method of claim 1, further comprising
 - iii) locally administering autologous leukocytes to the tumor.
- 45. The method of claim 44, wherein the autologous leukocytes are obtained from the patient and expanded prior to locally administering them to the tumor.
- 46. The method of claim 44, wherein the autologous leukocytes are obtained from the patient and contacted with an independently-selected IR1-promoting agent prior to locally administering them to the tumor.
- 47. The method of claim 44, wherein the autologous leukocytes are obtained from the patient, expanded ex vivo, and contacted with an independently-selected IR1-promoting agent prior to locally administering them to the tumor.

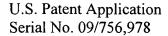


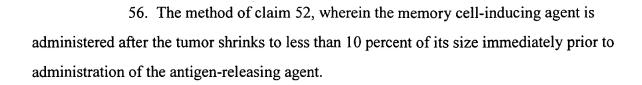


48. The method of claim 47, wherein the leukocytes are contacted with both the independently-selected IR1-promoting agent and with at least one of interferon-alpha (IFN-a) and IL-12 prior to locally administering them to the tumor.

- 49. The method of claim 44, further comprising
- iv) administering a memory cell-inducing agent to the patient after inducing the type 1 inflammatory response, whereby production of anti-tumor type 1 immune memory cells is enhanced.
 - 50. The method of claim 49, further comprising
- v) supplementing the patient's nutrition with a nutrient selected from the group consisting of a vitamin and a mineral.
 - 51. The method of claim 44, further comprising
- iv) supplementing the patient's nutrition with a nutrient selected from the group consisting of a vitamin and a mineral.
 - 52. The method of claim 1, further comprising
- iii) administering a memory cell-inducing agent to the patient after inducing the type 1 inflammatory response, whereby production of anti-tumor type 1 immune memory cells is enhanced.
- 53. The method of claim 52, wherein the memory cell-inducing agent is selected from the group consisting of interleukin-15 (IL-15) and IFN-a.
 - 54. The method of claim 52, wherein the memory cell-inducing agent is IL-15.
 - 55. The method of claim 52, wherein the memory cell-inducing agent is IFN-a.







- 57. The method of claim 1, further comprising supplementing the patient's nutrition with a nutrient selected from the group consisting of a vitamin and a mineral.
- 58. The method of claim 57, wherein the vitamin is selected from the group consisting of vitamins A, B, C, D, and E.
- 59. The method of claim 58, wherein the vitamin is vitamin C and wherein the patient's nutrition is supplemented such that the patient receives from 200 to 400 milligrams of vitamin C daily.
- 60. The method of claim 58, wherein the vitamin is vitamin E and wherein the patient's nutrition is supplemented such that the patient receives from 200 to 400 international units of vitamin E daily.
- 61. The method of claim 57, wherein the mineral is selected from the group consisting of selenium, zinc, calcium, magnesium, iron, and copper.
- 62. The method of claim 61, wherein the mineral is selenium and wherein the patient's nutrition is supplemented such that the patient receives from 200 to 400 micrograms of selenium daily.
- 63. The method of claim 61, wherein the mineral is zinc and wherein the patient's nutrition is supplemented such that the patient receives from 15 to 100 milligrams of zinc daily.



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- 64. The method of claim 57, wherein the patient's nutrition is supplemented beginning at least on the same day that the antigen-releasing agent is administered to the tumor, and continuing through at least the same day that IFN-g is administered to the tumor.
- 65. The method of claim 57, wherein the patient's nutrition is supplemented beginning at least five days before the antigen-releasing agent is administered to the tumor, and continuing through at least three days after the day that IFN-g is administered to the tumor.
- 66. (Amended) A method of inducing tymor cell death in a human patient, the method comprising
 - i) supplementing the patient's nutrition with a nutrient selected from the group consisting of a vitamin and a mineral;
 - ii) locally administering an antigen-releasing agent to a solid tumor in the patient, whereby a tumor antigen is released from cells of the tumor;

thereafter

- iiia) locally administering to the tumor a leukocyte attractant, whereby leukocytes are induced to infiltrate the tumor; and
- iiib) locally administering to the tumor interferon-gamma (IFN-g) and a second type 1 inflammatory response- (IR1-)promoting agent, whereby a type 1 inflammatory response is induced in the tumor;

thereafter

- iv) sustaining the type 1 inflammatory response by
 - iva) locally administering to the tumor a type 1 lymphocyte attractant,
 - ivb) locally/administering autologous leukocytes to the tumor, or
 - ivc) both iva) and ivb);

and thereafter

v) administering a memory cell-inducing agent to the patient after inducing the type 1 inflammatory response, whereby production of anti-tumor type 1 immune memory cells is enhanced and tumor cell death is induced.

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